

## ■ HOLIDAYS

## Peter Miller plans to keep them down on the farm

Peter Miller, an architect, claims that old-fashioned Romantic notions about the countryside and the rural way of life are no longer any good. To attract people to the land something else is needed.

On the Schlickerried holding in Bad Tölz, forty kilometres (twenty-five miles) to the south of Munich he has created a new pattern for holidays on the farm that points the way ahead.

This farm shows how to combine the pleasantness of an international tourist centre with all its comforts and the simplicity of life down on the farm. For the first time ever Miller offers the chance to spend a whole season on the farm, all year round.

Agricultural problems gave Peter Miller the idea. His architect's office, from which he is also conducting the work of constructing the equestrian section of Munich's Olympic area, is situated right in the heart of the country.

He has often had heated discussions with farmers. He accuses them of selling more and more of the green belts to large building contractors, so that villages are dying and the plague of built-up areas is spreading.

Miller offered the farmers an alternative: "The Italians cash in on the fact that their country is blessed with sunny weather, so why don't you cash in on the fact that your country is blessed with being beautiful?"

As soon as he realised he was going to do little to change the ways of the country folk Peter Miller decided to take the initiative himself.

He studied reports on agricultural problems and on leisure-time pursuits. He took advice from State-run organisations and visited rural holiday areas in the United States and in Sweden. Then he bought the Schlickerried farm, which had ceased to be viable with its twelve cows and 150 acres of land.

In what was once the byre Miller's son, an agricultural engineer, installed a fully automated plant for fattening calves.

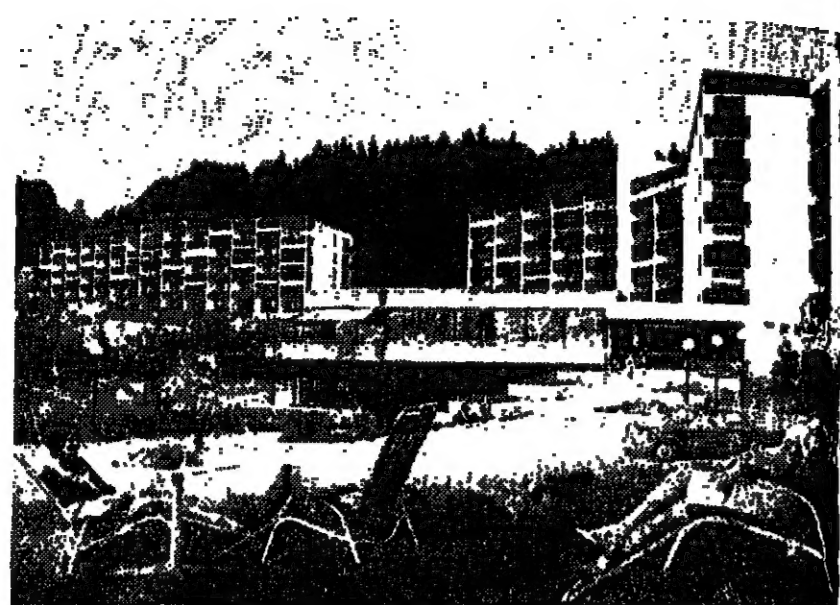
In all the other buildings and out-buildings the Millers set up a unique holiday, sport and leisure resort at a cost of 2,200,000 Marks.

There is a tennis court laid indoors with green felt, 132 feet by 66 feet in size and an arena for indoor handball and basketball. Already the local sports clubs are flocking there regularly.

The indoor swimming pool measures 39 feet by 29.5 feet and is decorated with a wooden interior, which is not only fashionable, but also avoids the cold clinical appearance of the ordinary type of swimming pool.

Not only this but there are artificial lawns as well, and the almost obligatory sauna bath. A doctor is in the house for advice on medicinal baths.

The great pride of the Miller model farm, however, is the large indoor riding



### Holiday hotel-cum-clinic

At Hopfen am See in the Allgäu area of southern Germany a new complex has joined the ranks of thermal hotels, sanatoriums and the like. It consists of a luxury accommodation for 150 visitors with hospital facilities under the same roof. Although guests are continually under medical surveillance they feel completely at their ease as they holiday their way back to health. (Photo: Studio Tass)

cons with a breath of rustic antiquity. The beds are made from wood in a peasant style, but there are TV, radio and baths, of course. A double room, breakfast and use of swimming pool cost a basic forty Marks.

Miller's plan is to keep the old country traditions going, but with the help of travel and tourist industries.

He complains: "Farmers have lost their way. They have thrown away great chunks of a wonderful culture." To put more emphasis on the cultural side Peter Miller plans in future to hold art shows and cultural discussions at Schlickerried. Karl Stankiewicz (CHRIST UND WELT, 25 September 1970)

The accommodation provides so far forty beds in rooms that combine mod-

# The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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## Federal Republic comes of age under Brandt-Scheel government

Nobody could really say that at the moment the Bonn government is showing itself in glowing colours. In the early summer the Brandt/Scheel coalition had a hard time of it and in the autumn the job of governing the Federal Republic was anything but a sinecure.

The trouble is that although the government has been working hard on any number of reforms the time has not yet come when their efforts are seen to have taken effect. Success comes slowly to a government.

Thus creeping, nagging doubts have infiltrated the various ministries and one or two people have grown somewhat weary. One of the younger State Secretaries rubbed red, weary eyes, yawned and said he had never realised what hard work it was running a country.

It is now one year since Brandt and Scheel became the political leaders of this country. In September 1969 for the first time the Federal Republic was a time for everyone to make great gains and to roll up their sleeves and get down to the job.

If an objective survey is to be made of this first year in the twenty-one year history of the Federal Republic with a Socialist/Liberal government it is necessary to stand well back from the turmoil that is Bonn.

One year ago it was "all changes". The time had come to sweep away the old cobwebs and introduce a new style of government. This change was as good as a rest for the Federal Republic. It did us good. It gingered us up. It was something new.

There can be no question that since Willy Brandt became Chancellor of the Federal Republic there have been more discussions here, or that they have been livelier discussions and more worthwhile.

Discussion has not just been for discussion's sake. People have been debating political affairs because they felt that their discussions were really leading somewhere.

"Government by discussions" — who would like to challenge this definition of democracy? Discussion is certainly hard work.

In this twenty-first year of the Federal Republic there has been a kind of reconciliation within the country. There has been a general revolt, not just of the intellectuals, but also of all thinking people who were fed up with the previous strain of authoritarian democracy and the perpetuation of a petty bourgeois mentality.

This resulted in protest and found an outlet in a Romantic kind of "Joy of Socialism". In the past year there has been in a way more solidarity in the country.

Conservative elements counter the enthusiasm of writers for the Social Democrat government with ironic articles. Indeed these declarations of sympathy are often motivated more by naivety than anything else. But come what may there is a greater feeling of solidarity in the Federal Republic.

There may be several reasons for the decline in incidences of student protest in the past twelve months. On reason is undoubtedly the discovery that those in authority do not always hold themselves aloof and can sometimes be brought into discussion. Also that under the new government reforms really are aimed at, and democracy seems to be a working principle and not just a vague ideology.

The Federal Republic is no longer something insignificant, out to justify its existence. We have all the justification we need. We have at last decided to tackle our "national question" with an eye to the future instead of looking back to the "good old days".

It is still far from certain whether Chancellor Brandt's *Ospolitik* will prove successful. There could still be some disheartening setbacks. This is something which does not depend solely on Bonn. Nevertheless the Federal Republic has done what it had to do and in so doing has made a historical step forward.

We have not justified the German Democratic Republic from a moral point of view, but we have recognised its existence as a State and in so doing have recognised our own nation as it really is.

In recognising the western frontier of Poland, the Oder-Neisse line, we have closed a chapter of our history officially.



President Kenneth Kaunda is here seen in Bonn with Chancellor Brandt and Walter Scheel, Federal Republic Foreign Minister (Photo: dpa)

It was a hard decision to make and for some people it is still not a step that can be accepted.

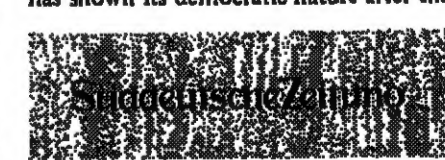
But sooner or later this country had to emerge from the cocoon. Sooner or later we had to shake off our infancy and accept our responsibilities as a "grown-up nation". It was a step that was overdue for our own sake.

No one can doubt that the change of government, as a sign of democracy at work, and as an agent for getting long-overdue reforms passed has added greatly to the prestige of the Federal Republic abroad.

Konrad Adenauer was undoubtedly a wonderful ambassador for this country, but the reason for this was his personality and the conviction he carried.

Now with Willy Brandt at the helm all our neighbours, including our allies who still had reservations about us are casting off their doubts little by little.

The reason for this is not that Willy Brandt is at the head of the government in Bonn and is a Socialist. After all the British and French governments are conservative. The reason is that this country has shown its democratic nature after the



years of Grand Coalition and because we have shown that we have the courage to tackle one of the most crucial problems we faced.

In the past the Federal Republic has been admired as a model of order, discipline and organisation, but today people are prepared to accept us at more than these face values.

Certainly the Federal Republic is numbered among those countries that faces internal conflicts and differences of opinion. Paradoxical though it seems the fact that there are once again strikes and demonstrations and protests and a little destructiveness here is regarded as more normal than our previous authoritarian orderliness.

Mallot can sometimes turn to sympathy.

Nationalism still is not dead. It is an irrational force and therefore not one

Continued on page 2

## Zambian President visits Bonn

Chancellor Brandt's skill and prestige and the realistic attitude struck up by President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia have helped to achieve a cordial atmosphere in talks about the fear that this country would supply arms to South Africa.

The self-same factors have meant that talks on the Cabora-Bassa dam project in Mozambique, Africa's largest dam have also been held in a reasonably friendly atmosphere.

However, the impression was given that not all members of the delegation of the Organisation for African Unity, led by the Zambian President, shared Kaunda's realistic appraisal.

Attacks have been launched against the Cabora-Bassa dam from Africans since this is considered as having a vital effect on the economic set-up of the white southern African States. The whole matter is thus regarded with a great deal of emotion.

So highly charged is this question that it seemed unlikely that the talks on the subject in Bonn could come to a satisfactory conclusion.

African States were late putting in their objections to the project and by the time they had done so it was virtually signed, sealed and delivered and several countries were involved.

By the time the African objections were heard the contract with the Zamco Consortium was completed and five Federal Republic firms were involved along with companies from Portugal, France, Italy and South Africa.

In Bonn the African delegation held talks with the President of the Federal Republic, Gustav Heinemann, Chancellor Willy Brandt and Minister Walter Scheel, Erhard Eppler and Horst Ehmke. The main point that was made by the representatives of this country was that in such a matter world trade of this kind could not be made a political affair.

The consequences of such action would be indeterminable as much for the African nations as for anyone.

If trade between the Western world and

Continued on page 2

## Frankfurter Allgemeine

ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

### One of the world's top ten

"Zeitung für Deutschland" ("Newspaper for Germany") is a designation that reflects both the Frankfurter Allgemeine's underlying purpose and, more literally, its circulation — which covers West Berlin and the whole of the Federal Republic. In addition to 140 editors and correspondents of its own, the paper has 450 "stringers" reporting from all over Germany and around the world. 300,000 copies are printed daily, of which 220,000 go to subscribers. 20,000 are distributed

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## FOREIGN AFFAIRS

## Russian Navy infiltrates Indian Ocean

AIM IS TO OUTFLANK RED CHINA

Almost unnoticed the waters around South East Asia have become studied with Soviet warships. Two or three years ago their presence would have been as big a surprise as a Malaysian junk on Lake Baikal.

Observers believe that this is the start of a large outflanking movement. When the Suez Canal is reopened this will form a link with Russian bases in the Mediterranean. In this context Moscow's role in the Middle East gains a new perspective.

The Soviet encirclement is directed against China whose latest diplomatic moves threaten to outdo the Russians in

South East Asia, an area where the balance of power is still uncertain.

The Russian Navy paid its first official visits to South East Asia in 1968. Last year two naval units put in at Madras, Colombo, Bombay, Basra and other ports.

It is thought that Moscow has ordered ten to fourteen of its warships and submarines to cruise through South East Asian waters as constant observers.

The Russians are about to build a number of artificial floating bases where their ships can dock for repairs or refuelling. Negotiations are in progress on making the British Navy's large docks in Singapore available to Soviet ships "on a commercial basis".

The extension to the Russian presence can also be felt in the Far East. Russian intelligence ships regularly follow the manoeuvres of the United States Seventh Fleet.

Russian naval units are also operating in Korean, Japanese and North Pacific waters. The Japanese Defence Bureau estimates that the naval base in Vladivostok is the home port of twenty nuclear submarines, eighty conventional submarines and fifty other warships.

Vladivostok is also the starting point for naval units taking part in the annual manoeuvres in the Straits of Okinawa.

Every month the Russian Air Force logs twenty intelligence flights at various heights along the Japanese coast. Added to the increase in flying activity, there is also, the fact, that Moscow has been maintaining two missile bases in the People's Republic of Mongolia for the past two years. They are aimed at the American bases on Okinawa and the Japanese mainland.

The Indian Ocean is the centre of present Soviet expansion. At the beginning of July it was announced that Moscow had concluded a secret agreement with the island state of Mauritius that lies in an advantageous strategic position.

Diplomatic observers believe that the supply facilities guaranteed Russian ships in the "Fisheries Agreement" will be used for more than commercial purposes.



The Russians, Japanese and Americans are building a harbour complex costing 130 million dollars in Visakhapatnam in the East of the Bay of Bengal between Calcutta and Madras.

While the private capital invested by the Japanese and the Americans is being used to build harbour facilities for the mercantile marine as well as a number of industrial projects, the Russians are building the naval base that is part of the complex.

The Indian Navy does not feel all that comfortable in the embrace of the Russian bear. It recently scrapped a two-year submarine training programme that cost the Indian taxpayer 350 dollars per man per month. Russian submarines are built for colder waters, fall easy prey to technical damage and delivery dates are rarely kept.

Both Russians and Indians believe that they must fill the power gap left by the evacuation by Britain of its bases East of Suez, a result of the policy of the last Labour government.

This situation, closely watched by Tokyo and Washington, has however changed since Edward Heath's Conservative government took over power in Britain.

Lord Carrington's recent visit to the capitals of Commonwealth countries in South East Asia showed that Britain does not plan to give up its commitments in the area but would like to come to a compromise with Malaysia, Singapore,

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Australia and New Zealand in the form of a consultative agreement in security affairs.

The spate of diplomatic activity by China in recent months has created Moscow's room for manoeuvre further and undermined Russian influence in North Korea and Hanoi.

Leonid Brezhnev's plan for a Soviet East Asian security system did not meet with the support of India, Russia's closest partner in this part of the world.

Meanwhile busy Japanese salesmen established themselves with increasing success in South East Asia with their offer of a consumer-orientated alternative to the temptation of Communism.

Moscow feels the pinch and is playing waiting game with its fleet.

P. Chen  
(Handelsblatt, 15 October 1970)

## Zambian President

Continued from page 1

the developing nations were made dependent on how close the contacts between the African States and China or the Soviet Union are, then international economics and commerce would be hindered.

The objection raised by the African delegation that the Federal Republic supplying arms to the South African army is quite incorrect. The profits that could be made from such a deal would be outweighed by the disadvantages that would be involved. It would put the Federal Republic on a bad footing with Third World countries and the political and economic consequences would be most undesirable.

Whether the black African States understand the situation or not the remains, pacts, and servitude. For our trade with the East has been severely affected by the embargo on the pipelines deal with Russia.

A country like the Federal Republic that relies on its export market to a great extent stands or falls on whether lives up to its promises and does not break the contracts it makes.

Although the Cabora-Bassa dam project is not approved by all members of the present Bonn government it must be upheld as a sign that we do not break contracts.

(Handelsblatt, 19 October 1970)

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PUBLISHER:

Friedrich Reinecke

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF:

Eberhard Wegner

ASSISTANT EDITOR-IN-CHIEF:

Otto Heine

EDITOR:

Alexander Anthony

ENGLISH LANGUAGE SUB-EDITOR:

Conifrey Penny

GENERAL MANAGER:

Helma Reinecke

Friedrich Reinecke Verlag GmbH

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## INTER GERMAN RELATIONS

## Ulbricht remains wary of the Moscow-Bonn Treaty

Although no progress was made the most recent meeting of the ambassadors of the Four Powers, the eighth round of negotiations on the Berlin question, was not without its value.

A breakthrough was achieved and not even the process of exploring points of negotiation any further.

The standpoints of both sides are unchanged and as controversial as they were at the beginning of the Four Power talks in the spring.

Even a five-hour discussion between the German Mayor of Berlin, Klaus Schütz, and Soviet ambassador Piotr Abrassimov failed to bring the two sides any nearer together. A breakthrough to meaningful discussions can only be expected after the 25th anniversary session of the United Nations, if at all.

At this meeting Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and the American Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs William Rogers will meet. Soviet ambassador Abrassimov will hold discussions to gauge the situation and the American ambassador in Bonn William Rush, Abrassimov's opposite number at the Berlin talks, will be present.

During all these talks the German Democratic Republic (GDR) will be looking on mistrustfully. It has always been bitter-sweet when the government in East Berlin stressed that the Bonn-Moscow treaty confirmed the territorial integrity of the GDR so that from now on the normalisation of relations between Bonn and East Berlin would take place "on an equal footing" aimed at ending a real "solitude" to the problem.

East Berlin never wanted this treaty to be signed. Now, eight weeks later, the GDR government has recovered its composure about the wording of the treaty that relies on its export market to a great extent stands or falls on whether lives up to its promises and does not break the contracts it makes.

Although the Cabora-Bassa dam project is not approved by all members of the present Bonn government it must be upheld as a sign that we do not break contracts.

(Handelsblatt, 19 October 1970)

The theme of recognition within international law, which the Bonn government is not prepared to grant, was once considered over and done with.

Even Soviet diplomats in East Berlin claimed that with the signing of the Moscow Treaty the requirements of the GDR were amply satisfied.

But members of the Socialist Unity Party (SED) are not letting go. Erich Honecker made good use of his leave in the Soviet Union. Willi Stoph left for Poland in a hurry when the treaty between Bonn and Warsaw showed signs of nearing completion.

Water Ulbricht and Willi Stoph are planning to travel to Prague this month, and in early December the SED leader will go to Bucharest.

It is now Abrassimov's task to make inquiries in New York about the chances of the GDR joining the United Nations and what the terms of entry would be.

If he is able to give the East Berlin government any hope of entry into the United Nations then a decision will probably be taken one way or another. Abrassimov's mission is not simple. Without the agreement of the Federal Republic and the Western powers the GDR is not allowed entry to any international organisation. East Berlin has already come to recognise this with regard to the World Health Organisation, UNESCO and most recently the Interparliamentary Union. But the Western powers will only consent to the GDR

joining if the country has agreed to make contributions towards detente.

No outsider knows what movements are going on within the SED politburo. There are rumours that two thirds of the members are against detente. There are other reports that the hard-liners, of whom Erich Honecker is an exponent, now only make up one third of the members of the politburo. Other reports say that Ulbricht and Stoph alone see it as a matter of necessity to go along with Moscow's policy of detente, whereas all other top men in the Party fear the consequences of detente on domestic policy far more than the disapproval of Big Brother.

All this is speculation and only one thing is certain, the SED is split with a conflict of interests.

Probably in order to defuse this speculation the Party newspapers have been publishing opinions which show a remarkable swing. Erich Honecker who is reported to take the hardest line of all SED members ended a long silence by voicing his approval of the Moscow Treaty.

In *Pravda* he wrote that the members and candidates of the SED and all officials in the GDR "welcome the signing of the Treaty... as an important step towards relaxing tension and normalising the situation in Europe."

At the same time Honecker gave a rallying cry for the battle against bourgeois ideology including "Social democracy" and thereby gave a clear indication of where the SED stood.

Willi Stoph was quick to counter Honecker's statement, being regarded as a far less dogmatic politician. He stressed that the political situation in which the GDR now finds itself had changed. Stoph claimed that certain political figures in the Federal Republic had realised that it was in their own interests to review the Cold War situation.

But, he added, it should not be

Soviet attacks on Bonn's insistence that a satisfactory settlement on Berlin must be a prerequisite for ratification of the Moscow Treaty are becoming more vehement.

This was brought home to the governing mayor of Berlin, Klaus Schütz, when he spoke with the Soviet ambassador Piotr Abrassimov at the senate reception quarters in Grunewald, Berlin, for over five hours.

The meeting was held on the initiative of the diplomat from Moscow. He had sent a newly formed ambassadorial committee to Schöneberg Town Hall to inform Klaus Schütz that he considered it advisable to hold talks.

Both had faced each other across the negotiating table three times before, once in East Berlin and twice in the West.

After careful consideration Abrassimov decided not to call for the meeting on Russian territory at the embassy, but he was quite prepared to hold the talks in the western sector of the city.

Klaus Schütz considered that he would have to go along with the ambassador's request although there was no lack of objections within the SPD. But the governing mayor had covering fire from the CDU Opposition. It was quite right of them not to let Schütz down. What Abrassimov had to say was well worth listening to.

He was more conciliatory in formal matters than at previous meetings, but when it came to matter-of-fact argumentation he showed very little flexibility. The main point he attacked was the link

overlooked that "imperialistic groups that set standards were attempting to reconcile themselves to the changed balance of power in Europe in order to pursue their old strategic aims in enmity to Socialism with different tactical methods."

Stoph went on to complain about attempts "to utilise the fact that the Moscow Treaty has not yet been ratified for manoeuvres in foreign policy which are tantamount to blackmail."

It was not only politicians from the Christian Democrat and Christian Social Union and champions of the conservative cause that had attached to ratification of the treaty "interpretations that had nothing whatsoever to do with the matter... anyone who raises further conditions on points that are not mutually dependent is forging a link that can only complicate the situation and will do nothing to help solve outstanding problems."

It is manifest that Willi Stoph is referring to the link between talks on the Berlin question and ratification of the Moscow Treaty. But he left a backdoor open in that he made no definite claims on this score himself. Apparently the SED is making a show of having nothing to do with the Four Power talks on Berlin. The fact that the SED is not making a firm stand is one of the few encouraging signs to come from East Berlin. A settlement on Berlin giving West Berliners easements and long-term security would be to a certain extent unwelcome in SED circles, but as far as domestic policy is concerned it would have very few consequences. It might in fact bring the GDR success in foreign policy in the guise of acceptance in international organisations.

The question of a settlement in relations between both parts of Germany is different. The SED is allergic to anything that smacks of rapprochement, inter-German relations and cooperation. In SED officialdom these concepts are translated as interference, infiltration, and weakening of the GDR.

Obviously the Party feels that detente within Germany could awaken new hopes in the people of the GDR and destroy the development of a national awareness that they are striving for.

Joachim Nawrocki  
(DIE WELT, 16 Oktober 1970)

## Abrassimov stands as resolute as ever before

that the Bonn government has forged between a satisfactory conclusion of the talks on Berlin and ratification of the Moscow Treaty.

He claimed that these were two separate matters that had nothing whatsoever to do with each other. In this respect he tried to gain ground by pointing out that the GDR was prepared to offer West Berliners permits to visit relatives in East Berlin. But he gave no further details about this offer.

He also said that it might be possible to keep the access routes clear, but only on the condition that the political ties between West Berlin and the Federal Republic were broken off.

On this point Abrassimov was particularly intransigent. The old Soviet thesis of Berlin being "a special political unity" was behind everything he said. On this score he even went so far as to call for a special status for political parties and social organisations in West Berlin independent of the Federal Republic.

Abrassimov voiced his objection to Federal institutions even of an apolitical nature in the divided city. He was not even prepared to talk about West Berlin being represented by Bonn in its foreign policies. The ambassador rejected this idea categorically.

## Opinion poll on status of West Berlin

DIE WELT

By far the greater part of people in this country consider that West Berlin should be regarded as part of the Federal Republic, according to the Allensbach institute for public opinion research.

According to the Allensbach survey 85 per cent of a representative cross-section of the population think that Berlin is a part of the Federal Republic.

The Allensbach survey was conducted on behalf of a ZDF (German television second channel) current affairs programme in August and September this year.

Only four out of every hundred of those interviewed were of the definite opinion that West Berlin must be regarded as a separate entity outside the Federal Republic.

Even more decided views were voiced on the question: Should we continue to fight for the rights of West Berlin or should we give the city up completely?

Eighty-eight per cent thought we should not give up West Berlin. Four per cent thought we should renounce the city and eight per cent were don't knows.

Seventy-eight per cent considered it right that meetings of Bonn government departments should be held in Berlin. Ten per cent did not and twelve per cent declined to give a definite answer to this question.

Almost half of those interviewed (43 per cent) considered that the Moscow Treaty should only be ratified when progress had been made in negotiations on the Berlin question. Fourteen per cent were for ratification without prior alleviation of hardships for the people of Berlin.

(DIE WELT, 9 Oktober 1970)

In his talks with Klaus Schütz ambassador Abrassimov confirmed that the Soviet Union was attempting to remove the three Western Powers from this affair.

Moscow does not want to accept that Americans, Britons and the French can have a direct influence on German policy via Berlin. Anything that cut Bonn off from its allies would suit the Kremlin.

Ambassador Abrassimov had this aim in mind when he informed the governing Mayor of Berlin that German interests and those of the Western Powers were not identical. He claimed that the Americans, British and French were not particularly concerned about German affairs but simply wanted their pound of flesh from Germany. Abrassimov did not make a direct attack on the presence of the Western Allies in Berlin but mentioned it indirectly. He claimed that the Soviet Union had conquered the city in 1945 and there was nothing that the three Western Powers could do about it.

This is a point on which Abrassimov had come into conflict with US ambassador William Rush. It seems that Rush would not be goaded by his Soviet counterpart and stated that Washington's representatives could not indulge in squabbles with the Soviet ambassador.

The Western Powers are no longer concealing their pessimism. Even the optimists among them have, as one diplomat said, learned a lesson. Doubt that the Soviet Union really wants detente are increasing particularly in the American camp.

Jürgen Engert  
(CHRIST UND WELT, 16 Oktober 1970)

## Yugoslavia wants closer ties with the West

relationship of Yugoslavia to the Common Market.

As with all negotiations with Eastern European countries, imports provide a hard nut that cannot be cracked immediately.

On the other hand Brussels has met Belgrade half-way since last spring's non-preferential commercial agreement that is due to last three years initially. If this agreement is not extended after this period, it would be a real departure from usual practice.

At the time being observers can only speculate whether Tito's latest talks in Western Europe have actually marked the beginning of his country's political turn to the West.

Yugoslavia has already provided the economic foundation for a move of this type which many people consider likely. In 1969 there was a swing in Yugoslavia's foreign trade. Foreign trade with Com-

mon Market countries made up 36 per cent of the total and fifteen per cent was with countries of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA).

The Common Market countries' share of foreign trade with the Comecon countries is far more balanced than with capitalist markets.

Although the economy is developing well and important branches are showing healthy increase rates, Yugoslavia too must face the problem of inflation. At the beginning of the year politicians described the fight against inflation as one of their most urgent tasks. So far there have been no results.

It is considered improbable that Yugoslavia will make the dinar a convertible currency. But there are rays of hope in the strengthening of industrial cooperation with the West. This not only supplies products urgently needed by the Yugoslav economy but also stimulates exports.

What Yugoslavia needs above all is capital. Klöckner-Humboldt-Deutz's recent announcement that it plans to finance the investments of TAM motor manufacturers is an unusual example of economic cooperation but it could form a precedent.

(Handelsblatt, 14 Oktober 1970)

The talks between the Federal Republic and Yugoslavia being held in the Foreign Office in Bonn and based on the governmental committee set up by the two countries in 1964 were originally planned as an occasion for the exchange of views. They were not meant to be preparatory to an official agreement.

Because of its economic links with its most important trading partner, Yugoslavia places greatest store on questions of liberalisation and an increase of quotas. During the talks at Bonn it became plain that Belgrade is urging an increase in the liberalisation measures being carried out by the Federal Republic.

Bonn listened attentively to the wishes of the Yugoslavs but had to tell its guests from Belgrade that the Federal Republic's freedom in the negotiations was restricted by Common Market regulations, especially in agriculture.

Time will show the extent to which Bonn can exert influence in Brussels to secure Yugoslavia greater access to markets in Europe and above all in the Federal Republic.

The results of the talks in Bonn will have to be awaited before further steps are taken in the bilateral relations between the two countries as well as the

Handwritten note: 1970-10-29



## POLITICS

## FDP defections could bring about government's downfall

What is now going to happen in Bonn? The crisis swirling round about at top speed at present in the mind of any Bundestag member devoting even half his thoughts to the future provides several possibilities. Of course no one can prophesy what will happen but it would be useful to estimate what could take place.

Starting with Chancellor Willy Brandt. When he next counts his supporters he will find that the coalition of Social and Free Democrats, including the members from Berlin, has 265 seats in the Bundestag. The Christian Democrats and Christian Socialists have 253 seats, leaving the government a majority of twelve.

This is a respectable majority for the day-to-day work of the Bundestag and has proved ample for all divisions that have so far taken place.

Erich Mende, Heinz Starke and Siegfried Zoglmann have never belonged to



Erich Mende

(Photo: Archiv)

the 'voice' of the coalition and their defection entails practically no change in the numerical strength of the allied Social and Free Democrats. At the same time the Opposition has, in this respect, not gained anything that it did not have before.

The crux of the matter for the coalition is that the Berlin members have no more than a restricted right to vote in the Bundestag. They are not allowed to decide on legislation or any matter concerning the election of a Chancellor and, therefore, a government.

When weighing up the balance in this political power game, Berlin's representatives must therefore be ignored. That leaves Willy Brandt and Walter Scheel with 251 seats compared with the CDU/CSU's 245, trimming their majority to six.

This has been sufficient up to now to gain a relative majority even though the coalition could not always count upon the support of the three turncoats.

But the situation looks worse when an absolute majority of all 496 members enjoying full voting rights is essential. An absolute majority is needed for the ratification of the Bonn-Moscow Treaty or for any decisions directly concerned with the existence of the Brandt-Scheel Cabinet.

In divisions demanding an absolute majority the SPD and FDP can afford no more than two hospitalised members or opponents within their own ranks. 249 of the 251 members must be in attendance and, what's more, give their support.

The CDU/CSU is only four seats away

from this magic figure of 249. Ignoring Berlin members, but including Zoglmann and friends, floor-leader Rainer Barzel now controls 245 seats.

We have therefore reached the point where the opposing factions in this parliamentary trench warfare are looking into the whites of their enemy's eyes. It is easy to see that extremely absurd situations are possible.

If the SPD/FDP lose another three members and the Union parties gain them, both sides are equally strong and neither has the absolute majority for which one vote more is required.

This misfortune can befall the coalition if one of its numbers is unable to attend Bundestag divisions for reasons of illness.

In other words, any further undermining of the majority position cannot be solved numerically. The crisis round about would then run further on political stimulus only and then only in the direction that Basic Law allows.

Its regulations intended to prevent crisis situations have always provided an element of political stability up to now. But Articles 67 and 68 do show an alarming lack of flexibility. It is worth reading them, even though they might not say much at first glance:

"Article 67. 1. The Bundestag can express its lack of confidence in the Federal Chancellor only by electing a successor with a majority of its members and by requesting the President to dismiss the Federal Chancellor. The President must comply with the request and appoint the person elected. 2. Forty-eight hours must elapse between the motion and the election.

"Article 68. 1. If a motion of the Chancellor for a vote of confidence is not assented to by the majority of the members of the Bundestag, the President may, upon the proposal of the Chancellor, dissolve the Bundestag within 21 days. The right to dissolve shall lapse as soon as the Bundestag by the majority of its members elects another Chancellor. 2. Forty-eight hours must elapse between the motion and the vote thereon."

The important Article 67 is a result of the instability of the Weimar Republic. With the "constructive vote of no confidence" it has made it more difficult for members to elect a new Chancellor and institute a change in the power situation.

As things stand now, it is possible, indeed probable, that further erosion or the attainment of a numerical balance would mean that the Chancellor would not get an absolute majority in a vote of



Heinz Starke

(Photo: Archiv)



Siegfried Zoglmann

(Photo: dpa)

confidence and the CDU/CSU in its turn would be unable to drum up an absolute majority to elect a Chancellor of its choice.

There remains the possible way out of having a minority government headed by Willy Brandt. This is politically indefensible as the government would be completely incapable of action and would scarcely be politically credible. If this risk were taken, the government could bring a national crisis down on its head.

As the SPD and FDP can hardly hope for deserters from the CDU/CSU, it would be better for the balance of power to swing plainly in favour of the Union parties so that they could attain an absolute majority and replace Brandt with Rainer Barzel or someone.

What would the political consequences be when a person such as Zoglmann could pat himself on the back and claim that he intentionally led to the fall of Scheel and his Socialist-Liberal coalition?

What would happen with the CDU/CSU and a government thus formed? It would have a negligible amount of political credibility and a vast amount of difficulties to overcome, especially in economic affairs and Ostpolitik. It would be under close supervision by a critical public who had not been called upon to give their decision on the matter and

## Constitutional consequences for MPs who cross the floor of the House

The man in the street cannot understand how members of the Bundestag can switch to another party and yet retain their seats. Few people can reconcile this right with their conception of justice.

Free Democrats too believe that Erich Mende, Heinz Starke and Siegfried Zoglmann should feel a moral obligation to give their seats back to the FDP.

The conduct of Mende and Zoglmann at least is not very convincing from the moral point of view. In 1969 both politicians made a written declaration stating that they would give up their seats in the Bundestag if they left the party for reasons of conscience or were expelled.

But ignoring the fact that agreements of this type are not legally binding, the FDP renegades have a way out with which they can soothe their conscience.

Like Mende, they only need to claim that the party to which they made their oath was a different party to the one they were now leaving. Everybody wants to find fault in the party and not in his own person!

Former FDP leader Erich Mende refused to accept this from the renegades who formed the Free People's Party in 1956. At the time he said that the basis on which those concerned had gained their seats no longer existed.

And only a few years ago he stated categorically that a man of honour would

would be led by a Chancellor who enjoyed little confidence.

Political faithhealers of course have panacea—a Grand Coalition. This is not putably the easiest solution—theoretically at least. Things look different in practice, especially where the SPD is concerned.

The Party would probably not have asked Brandt to go. There would certainly be a tumult as he is the Party's integrative factor. And the Party would, in all probability, give a categorical no.

But even if the answer were yes and a SPD member were found to fill the shoes of Vice Chancellor in a CDU/CSU-led government, the Social Democrats could not stake their one trump card, Ostpolitik, without completely losing face. It would then have to be continued as Franz Josef Strauss and Freiherr von Theodor von Guttenberg as well as Erich Mende and Siegfried Zoglmann. The inconsistencies of such a line overstretch the bounds of one's imagination.

As this would also mean the end of the FDP, a change of electoral law is no longer a valid argument or alibi. And, further point, the establishment of a Grand Coalition would certainly not increase rapidly in strength and could be the government's every move.

The most hopeful alternative for regaining stable conditions based on votes wishes is fresh elections. If Article 67 were taken, the government could bring a national crisis down on its head.

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Oskar Feilenbach  
(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 10 October 1970)

## INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

## New legislation governing rights of workers councils

Free and Social Democrat members of the Bundestag have given Labour Minister Walter Arendt the go-ahead on a Bill for a new Industrial Relations Law prepared under conditions of the greatest secrecy.

The Bill should be approved by the Cabinet by the end of October. Discussion with the departments involved are not to be started.

Under the Bill, which has not yet been given its final draft, the rights of workers councils and those of the individual worker will be strengthened. At the same time the continued presence of trades unions in the factory will also be assured.

According to statements by Minister Arendt and his staff the Bill will contain the following points:

Workers councils will be enlarged, especially in concerns with more than two thousand employees. It will be made easier for employees to set up a workers council.

In concerns where there are no councils the trades union can apply to the Labour Court to appoint as chairman a union member who is not employed in the concern.

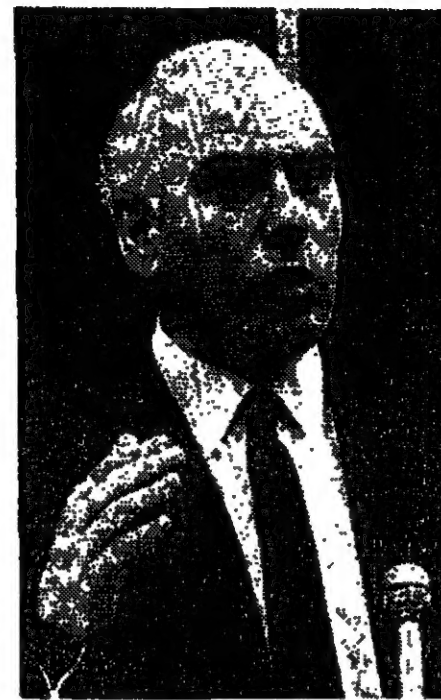
Under previous regulations it was often difficult if not impossible to find an employee ready to act as chairman in a factory where the employer opposed the setting up of a council.

The workers council could in the past decide that union representatives might attend their meetings. In future union delegates will be invited to the meetings.

The workers council will continue to be a peaceful organisation. Paragraph 49 is to be redrafted. The workers council will be forbidden to create conflict situations. It is bound to use those opportunities presented by the law.

If this ruling is violated the employer may be fined. The obligation to cooperate in a spirit of trust will remain. The ban on party political activity in the factory will however be raised. Opportunities will be given for political discussion as long as the peaceful running of the factory is not affected.

With this ruling the Labour Minister probably wants to give workers councils



Walter Arendt

(Photo: dpa)

the chance of countering the political arguments of extremist groups.

The right of the workers council to participate in personnel and welfare affairs will be considerably extended.

The workers council must be adequately informed on any changes to be made concerning the running of the factory. It is not however given the right of veto.

Its influence on the firm's personnel policy will be increased as it will participate in longer-term personnel planning that should consider the problems of the older workers. This is also true of suspensions.

The workers council will also participate in the concern's training and restraining measures. It will have the right of veto when instructors are appointed.

Binding welfare plans will be drawn up in future in case of large scale changes in the concern that lead to mass redundancy.

As has already been said, the decision on suspending and dismissing employees will rest with management. But the factory council will be consulted on dismissals more than it is now.

If an employee petitions a labour court about a dismissal, his position will be strengthened in the trial as the workers council will examine whether the principles of social selection were followed in dismissing him, whether the employee could be employed in another part of the factory or whether he could be adapted to the changed conditions by retraining or any other method.

The Economic Committee will be retained, the number of members serving on it can be increased. Youth will also have a greater say.

Individual employees will also be given more rights in future. On this point Walter Arendt has followed proposals made by the employers.

Employees will have the right of complaint. The complaint must be approved by a superior. If approval is not given the employees information on wages.

Employees will have right of complaint. The complaint must be approved by a superior. If approval is not given the workers council can deal with the complaint.

More importance will be attached to factory conferences as questions concerning wages and welfare measures will also be discussed there in future.

Departmental conferences will also be held in larger factories to enable employees to discuss problems directly affecting them.

Two factory conferences will be held annually. The factory council can arrange a further two meetings if desired.

Under this law working groups as proposed by the employers will not be set up in factories. The Ministry has taken heed of union objections on this point.

Working groups can only be set up on the basis of tariff agreements. This would rule out factory agreements on this subject.

Executives will in future be given an active and passive right of suffrage for the workers council. The only exceptions are members of the board, general plenipotentiaries as well as departmental directors and heads of personnel if they have the right to decide on suspensions and dismissals. Executives will not be given their own representative organ.

The Union of Executives (ULA) has described the draft for the new Industrial Relations Law as vague and inconsiderate.

According to the draft drawn up by the Ministry of Labour and contrary to the present law, some 300,000 executives would have their interests represented by Factory Councils.

The ULA believes that this ruling does not do justice to the interests of those affected or the real situation in the concern.

Senior white-collar workers are indeed employees and, as such, in need of protection, but they are at the same time executives. This automatically singles them out from other employees and the workers council.

The ULA says that an interest group for executives and elected by them, a practice that has proved its merits in many concerns, was the only modern, democratic way of making allowances for their functions.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 8 October 1970)

## Record number of foreign workers in this country

In the middle of this year labour exchanges in this country had 22.3 registered employees in their books. This represents an increase of two per cent or half a million on last year's figures.

This considerable increase in the near exhausted labour market can be attributed to a greater number of workers arriving from abroad.

The number of foreign workers in the Federal Republic and West Berlin at the end of September nearly reached the two million mark for the first time. The figure of 1.95 million was the highest ever. Almost ten per cent of the labour force employed in the Federal Republic today are foreigners.

The development of the economic boom in this country in recent years can be seen by consulting the number of foreign workers being employed.

In the autumn of 1964 the number of foreign workers exceeded the million mark for the first time. In 1966 there were 1.3 million foreigners working in this country, the highest pre-recession level.

During the economic depression that followed the number of foreign workers sank below the million mark once again. As the economy has picked up over the last three years this figure has almost doubled to nearly two million.

The largest group of foreign workers come from Yugoslavia with a figure of 425,000. Italy is in second place with 382,000. Turkey then follows with 354,000, Greece with 242,000 and Spain with 171,000.

The only item to be officially registered up to now is the amount of money transferred by foreign workers back to their homeland. The figure for the first half of 1970 was over 1,900 million Marks, an increase of 656 million Marks or 51 per cent on the corresponding period last year.

Foreign workers will probably send some 4,000 million Marks back home this year, a new record level and no less a burden on this country's balance of payments for which they were once a welcome relief.

This figure does not include the debts taken on by the social insurance services with the increase in foreign workers.

Foreign workers in this country expect to receive in the future high returns for their labours. With present developments these sums will probably total thousands of millions of Marks.

The Bundesbank is viewing the problem with some concern as it will have to provide the necessary currency to transfer pensions in some years time.

(Hannoversche Presse, 9 October 1970)

Continued from page 4

integral part of the State but as foreign bodies that could endanger law and order. The function of the parliament was the criticism and control of monarchic governments.

But now the parties are firmly established in Basic Law as independent organisations. Article 21 states that they play a part in the formation of the population's political will.

They are therefore no longer voters' associations in which dignitaries devote themselves to the task of getting candidates into office. They are now democratic institutions. Without them no parliamentary system could exist today.

The legislative has taken this into consideration and financed party work to a certain extent from public funds.

Both constitutional lawyers and the Federal Constitutional Court have recognised that Articles 21 and 38 contradict each other.

Paragraph 49 of the Electoral Law plainly indicates the basic incompatibility between a party democracy and the idea of pure representation.

Paragraph 49 states that members lose

their seats in the Bundestag if their party is banned by the Constitutional Court. This plainly contradicts the idea of a representative parliament.

But the advocates of this system do not admit this. According to their interpretation, Articles 21 and 38 show that members are both representatives of the whole population and exponents of a concrete party organisation.

Their decisions on various issues must depend on which of the two principles happens to be most important at the time. To get round the fact that members lose their seats when their party is banned, they claim that a member of an illegal organisation cannot be a representative of the whole population.

This kind of balance may exist in theory but it is unsatisfactory in practice. As early as 1924 the Baden-Württemberg Provincial Electoral Law ruled that a member would lose his seat in parliament if he left his party but not if he were to be expelled from it.

A ruling of this type always has the advantage that a parliamentarian is assured of his independence if a party tries to get rid of embarrassing members by expelling them.

(Handelsblatt, 13 October 1970)

Continued on page 6



## ■ THINGS SEEN

## Tiepolo cartoons on show in Stuttgart

Visitors to the *Residenz* in Würzburg have to strain their necks in all directions to view Tiepolo's large-scale frescos in the Imperial Hall and the stairwell and usually give up in both pain and despair.

They are overwhelmed by the sight of the largest ceiling fresco in the history of painting, covering an area of some six thousand square feet.

They are unable to master the wealth of detail and fail to see the richness of invention and individual form and the interplay of genius and intellect which the artist invested into Balthasar Neumann's splendid architecture.

The artistic details that are difficult to make out from below, if they can be seen at all, can now be studied at close range in Stuttgart.

The city's *Staatgalerie* has in its graphic art department more than thirty cartoons that doubtless have some connection with the frescos in Würzburg. They are either the first sketches that Tiepolo made for his larger works or painstaking studies of individual figures or groups.

Of course these works lack the powerful colour of the paintings, a real defect as can be imagined with a painter who depends on colour as much as Tiepolo.

But this Venetian artist masters the cartoon technique so well that the various degrees of shading in the bistre and the varying thickness and strength of the chalk work give an astounding impression of colour. These cartoons really do contain the whole of Tiepolo's skill.

The only problem is which Tiepolo is the artist: father Giovanni Battista, elder son Giovanni Domenico or younger son Lorenzo. To this very day scholars are undecided whether these finely executed, red-shaded cartoons which accurately fix many details are the final sketches of the head of the family and studio or mainly copies from the hands of the sons.

The exhibition at Stuttgart is devoted to the problem of dating, classifying and

attributing the works. All 168 Tiepolo works owned by the gallery are on show together with a further 27 cartoons and three sketch books from the Martin von Wagner Museum in Würzburg and, as an added surprise, thirteen cartoons from a private owner in Swabia that have not previously been seen by the public. The results are astonishing in many respects.

In the painstakingly written and excellently printed and illustrated catalogue containing pictures of all the cartoons, George Knox, the greatest expert on Tiepolo as a cartoonist, strengthens a theory put forward by researchers in this country.

He supplies convincing arguments to support the view that most of the studies for the Würzburg fresco are by Giovanni Battista, though there are a few borderline cases.

There are various reasons why this and other questions have not been completely cleared up in the two hundred years since the painter's death.

Graphic art collections are often treated as the poor relations of art galleries. With the staff shortage and the pitiable means provided the work which demands both time and money cannot be carried to its satisfactory conclusion.

On top of this, the condemnation pronounced by German classicists Anton Raphael Mengs and Johann Joachim Winckelmann has had a lasting effect right up to the present day.

These two men and their emphasis on noble simplicity and calm greatness prevented the recognition and adoption of Baroque art right up to the turn of this century and even later.

It is only a few decades ago that specialists first started to study the period from Bernini to Tiepolo seriously. Art dealers tagged along behind.

Ninety years ago the estate of Munich court painter and Tiepolo pupil Giovanni Domenico Bossi was auctioned in Stuttgart.



Two Oriental merchants (1752-1753)

(Photo: K&amp;M)

Only seven people showed interest in the 847 cartoons from the Tiepolo workshop. One of them was Professor Karl August Krümler, at that time chairman of the Royal Engravings Cabinet in Stuttgart, an astounding enough event in a province like Swabia that remained loyal to Classicism.

He paid 416 Gold Marks for a fifth of these important works by two great cartoonists, 168 items in all. The cartoons were sold in lots and not offered separately.

It is surprising that he happened to choose the lots comprising figure studies and draft sketches. It is not all that probable that he realised that the chalk cartoons had any connection with the frescos in Würzburg.

The sixty or so pen and ink drawings, including twenty by Giovanni Battista, should have been particularly attractive for the Professor of graphic arts at the Academy of Creative Art.

This unfashionable purchase formed the core of Stuttgart's collection of graphic art. No other purchases were made.

Visitors to the exhibition can feel a little of this neglect of what are the most valuable possessions of the Engravings Cabinet. Those who have already seen some of the temporary exhibitions organised in the Graphic Arts Department

feel that they have already seen all the works now on show and are surprised to find different ones from the last time they attended as the surroundings and management are the same.

A good deal of the effect is in fact practically lost. There is no organisation, no highlights, everything is just lined neatly along the walls.

Why were there no small exhibition cases? Why are the best works highlighted by being put in a prominent position?

Why are there no illustrations of the relevant frescos, paintings, etchings and the other cartoons mentioned in the catalogue so that the visitor could compare them with what is on exhibition?

Why do the pen and ink sketches have some way away from the final draft studies which represented the final stage before the actual painting?

The catalogue has already been praised but it is too scientific for the normal visitor. So why is he not provided with a pamphlet helping him to distinguish the various types of cartoon?

Art-lovers would like to be provided with criteria for determining the purpose, quality and author of the cartoons. They should be given this help. They would certainly be grateful and come more frequently.

Hans Albert Peters

(CHRIST UND WELT, 3 October 1970)

MUSIC  
Amateur youth orchestras play in Berlin

It was not exactly a competition that the Herbert von Karajan foundation organised in conjunction with the members of West Berlin Senate responsible for Family, Youth and Sports Affairs.

At the International Rendezvous of Youth Orchestras twelve prominent members of the musical world had to pass judgment on interpretations of works from the Romantic, Classical or earlier periods, and also on one modern piece.

The jury's task must have been unenviable. The youth orchestras that came to Berlin were scarcely comparable.

Professional youth orchestras were excluded. However, since the conditions of entry were not specific enough in distinguishing between "High School" and "Hochschule" the orchestras that competed were a mixture of trained musicians from Belgrade, Lodz and Moscow and children's orchestras and school orchestras from Britain, Sweden, the Netherlands and the Federal Republic.

Apart from factors such as age and experience the jury had to take into account the different make-up of the various orchestras. It is hard to compare the country's 83-strong Bundesjugendorchester with the 15-man string orchestra from Poland.

In eight individual concerts the jury and audiences that were not particularly interested about the whole affair.

We heard a concert by the Bundesjugendorchester in which Justus Franz played a highly enjoyable rendering of Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 3.

The orchestral accompaniment had its ups and downs, particularly in the wind section, but for academic reasons the orchestra's main string section was unable to play and their deputies sat in.

From the point of view of judging the quality of the orchestra, which was conducted with great care by Volker Wanger, musical director at Bonn Opera

House, the performance of Beethoven's Symphony No. 4 is more significant.

The orchestra dealt well with the structure of the symphony and their music was lively. The tone of the string section in the first movement was faultless.

In the performance of the overture to *Coriolanus* the musical elan of the symphony gave way to heroic energy which was to great effect.

What was sensational about the Bundesjugendorchester, however, was their confidence in handling modern works. This came out remarkably in Werner Heider's *Edition D 1970*, with elements of group improvisation.

The warm response to this performance was well deserved and this was borne out by the even more fascinating rendering of the work at the final concert in the Berlin Philharmonia.

Another prizewinning orchestra that took part in the final concert was the Polish "Pro musica" chamber orchestra from Lodz. They played a divertimento by Grazyna Bacewicz.

The prizewinners also included the string orchestra of the Moscow Tchaikovsky Conservatorium which played the serenade in D-major by Tchaikovsky. The sound of the strings was incredibly smooth with the whole orchestra blending perfectly. The evenness of their bow work was evident even in the pianissimo sections.

The smoothness of the orchestra was opposed to somewhat angular leadership by Professor Mikhail Terian. Tchaikovsky's serenade including the famous waltz as absolute music was something out of the ordinary.

At the end of this orchestral rendezvous Herbert von Karajan himself conducted the International Youth Orchestra specially formed from the best individual musicians of the guest orchestras.

Of course there was little time to praise and it would have been unfair to expect perfection in this orchestra's performance of Brahms' Symphony No. 2. But the slow movement and the scherzo could not have given rise to any complaints from the patron of this goodwill event.

A start has been made. It is planned to hold a follow up in 1972, but it is essential that the planning is more careful next time.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine Zeitung, 29 September 1970)

## Thomas Kessler's musical agitation fails

Contrary to widespread belief music does not have to be non-political. It can scarcely be denied that politics can be played with music even though there is the suspicion that it is generally poor music that is used for political purposes and evil political purposes that have to rely on musical appeal.

But the idea of political music of quality is for many composers a sacrosanct conception that they do not want to give up as this would be an admission of the intolerable contradiction between their musical and their political tendencies.

The fact that revolutionary ideology and avant-garde music do not coincide is denied stubbornly the more obvious it is. And the hope that it must be possible to develop a music of revolution from the revolution in music cannot be shaken even in face of all the striking failures.

One failure was without doubt Thomas Kessler's musical reportage *National Days* which recently had its premiere in the Berlin Academy of Arts in the studio of the Deutsche Oper. This work formed a counterbalance to *Rosenkavalier* in the operatic activity during the Berlin Festival.

The central figure of the work was Rosa Luxemburg, the background the First World War, the Revolution and its betrayal.

But what was meant to be musical agitation degenerated into a confusion of contradiction and achieved the opposite effect by becoming an aesthetic problem.

In the scenario of Claus H. Henneberg (the differences with Manfred Bauerfeld's production was scarcely determinable) scenic action is confronted with projections of enlarged photographs that form the stage design along with a forest of flags that are first of all black, white and red, then red and finally black, red and gold.

Real flowers are thrown at photographed soldiers, later they are handed real crutches. While an allegorical male quintette appears on stage representing

the Army, the Church, reformist Socialism and art, official photographs appear in the background, courting sympathy and depicting patriotic scenes and portraits of Kaiser Wilhelm II and his family, Hindenburg, Scheldemann and Noske.

The intention behind the setting was plain, almost all too plain. Photography, an apparently neutral depiction of reality, can be used for ideological ends while parody, a form that distorts reality, actually restores it and points out the truth, a truth that is hardly summed up accurately even by the most malicious caricature.

But the parody becomes too harmless and the aim of increasing its effect by showing pictures by Georg Grosz falls. Henneberg and Bauerfeld wanted to show dangerous puppets but all the



audience could see were the puppets and not their inherent danger.

It is difficult to say whether Henneberg's intentions are supported or retarded by Kessler's music. Whatever the case, Kessler does not make it easy for himself. He scorns the convenient procedure of quoting music, analogous to the way Henneberg quotes photographs, thus forming montages and distortions illustrating its ideological function in the War and post-war era.

Instead he tries to write critical music using avant-garde techniques. His musical sounds, dividing music spatially and dissecting spoken texts into particles of speech.

The patriotic cant of the allegorical male quintette dissolves into senseless syllables and letters. As the meaning of the words is quashed, feelings and emotions such as malice, sentimentality and cock-eyed enthusiasm are more drastic. Destruction of language's semantic level changes from an aesthetic game into a political masquerade.

But the aim of illuminating a period of history by confronting ideologies with parodistic destruction, instead of reproducing it purely aesthetically, did not assume scenic shape even though it could be understood. Theatrical effect was not given a political function as it could not be achieved in the first place.

The failure could be seen in the fact that the documents included in the work, an inflammatory speech by Rosa Luxemburg and one of her letters from prison, appeared astonishingly pale and meaningless and were, moreover, read badly.

They had no effect as they lacked the political and historical context that the juxtaposition of photography and scenic action should have given them but did not. The only attempt Kessler made to break out of this musical agitation was an aria that was both lyrical and emotional. The audience felt as if it was back in the traditional opera. Kessler's "Action with Music" was meant to show how antiquated it was.

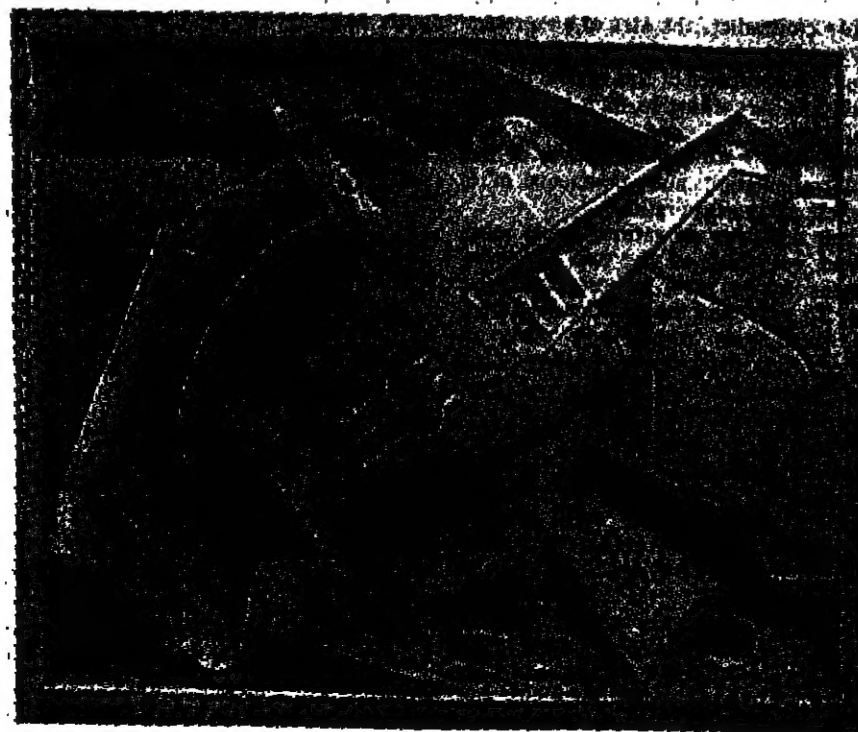
Naming the excellent solo singer would be to contravene the intention behind the performance. The programme was collectivised. All the members of the orchestra were listed and the roles of the singers and speakers were not given as they were meant to be understood as a unit.

But after the solo there was spontaneous applause. The curtain fell applause was scanty and grudging.

Carl Dahlhaus

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 5 October 1970)

## Jacques Lipchitz exhibition opens in Berlin



Still-life (1918)

(Photo: K&amp;M)

Twelve years ago there was a travelling exhibition of the work of Jacques Lipchitz, but in the Federal Republic it only reached Dortmund.

Now the Berlin National Gallery in conjunction with the Neuer Berliner Kunstverein is putting on an exhibition of his life work.

Jacques Lipchitz was born in Russia, became a naturalised Frenchman, emigrated to New York and now does most of his sculpting at Pietra Santa, near Lucca in Italy.

The exhibition, part of the Festival week in Berlin, is sponsored by the governing Mayor of Berlin, Klaus Schütz. From Berlin the exhibition will move to Baden-Baden, Duisburg and Vienna.

It comprises 78 sculptures and in addition 31 sketches, water colours and oil paintings done between 1911 and 1969.

The exhibition catalogue depicts all the works that are on show with an introduction by Lipchitz' biographer A.M. Hamacher.

Lipchitz' works are exhibited in chronological order in the gigantic hall of the National Gallery in Berlin. So extensive is the collection that arranging the exhibits has been extremely difficult. Despite the use of dividing screens it has proved almost impossible to classify the various exhibits.

An effort has been made to achieve the

right lighting effects for the sculptures with muslin curtains which are raised or lowered according to the weather outside as well as with spotlights under the canopy, but these do not do justice to the Lipchitz bronzes.

This exhibition has done away with the pigeonholing of Lipchitz work with prejudiced classifications such as Cubism or not Cubism.

His wandering life and world travels add to the fact that only the early work can really be considered one-hundred per cent Lipchitz.

He is a sculptor whose circle of friends and spheres of influence include Pablo Picasso and Juan Gris, Ossip Zadkine, Alexander Archipenko and Henri Laurens.

Jacques Lipchitz took up the challenge thrown out by the Cubist painters, first as a twenty year-old filled with uncertainty and enthusiasm having come from the provinces and later with intense theoretical probing.

They challenged him to change the two-dimensional into geometric forms. This was a difficult undertaking but it was made somewhat simpler to represent suggested objects in the shape of cubes, spheres, cylinders and so on.

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shapes since the sculptor's work was contemporary with the second, syncretic phase of Cubist painting.

Between 1913 and 1925 Jacques Lipchitz (b.1891) got to work on the general themes, figures, musical instruments and figures playing musical instruments.

After early efforts with stone he turned his attention almost exclusively to bronze; which allowed spontaneous modelling. Sculpting in stone appeared to him to be "a voluntary step backwards in technique."

Lipchitz' emancipation from Cubism began with the task of taking the smooth surface of the material and roughing it up in Impressionistic manner.

His inspiration was Rodin, in whose work he saw "all technical novelties, all the liberties, all the bold ventures, all the emotion, in short all the elements of an ever-developing art form."

From his early works it is easy to see that Cubism was simply a starting point in a phase he passed through.

His always-experienced difficulties with sculpture and therefore he tended to concentrate on the frontal face of the sculpture and generally speaking did not bother over-much about the rear.

Lipchitz found a way out of petrification in breaking up the block and seeking "the negative", that is to say the hollow form.

Even if Lipchitz still views himself as a Cubist today, this self-initiated interpre-

tation is a reminder of "the new way of representing Nature in a mode of expression that is fitting for our times". This is how it is meant to be understood. But anyway the idea of Lipchitz as a Cubist is not easy to reconcile with the background of Baroque that permeates his later works.

The sculptor pushed forward from orthodox Cubism to an art that was an unbounded creation of form. This ranged from "the non-organic form to the organic form," as he himself described it.

Jacques Lipchitz' immense vitality is shown by his revolutionary giant sculptures, which from 1926 onwards are characterised by having strikingly high pedestals.

The turning point is marked by his *Grosse Figur* (Large Figure) which lives up to its name, standing over six feet six inches high, with a fetish-like air that is reminiscent of the statues of the cults of Africa and Mexico.

In the years that followed he produced his most important works, variations on the theme of "couples". He shows two bodies united as one dancing in *Lebensfreude*, copulating in *Schrei*, Jacob's fight with the Angel, the Return of the Prodigal Son and the close physical ties of mother and child.

In a stylistic climate that is fired with the erotic and emotional and seeks Classical expression Lipchitz succeeds in many attempts at abbreviation, abstraction and ambiguity.

Lipchitz 1918



## ■ EDUCATION

## Physics and chemistry included in curriculum for ten-year-olds in Schleswig-Holstein



Children always show immediate interest for science and technology. Schools could exploit the situation and give even ten-year-olds a greater understanding of their technological environment.

But the right time to begin the pupils' first science classes has always been missed up to now. Those responsible claim that ten-year-olds have not fully developed their capacity for abstract and formal thought and lack the necessary mathematical foundation.

In recent years this conservative attitude has been opposed by psychologists and educationalists who have constantly put forward the view that teaching in lower classes is not only meant to provide the basis for further study but has an educational value of its own. It can offer pupils something that interests them at that age and something that they can already grasp.

Teaching children of this age physics and chemistry is subject to its own laws which are not yet sufficiently well known. The Institute of Scientific Education in Kiel has been given financial support by the Volkswagen Foundation to explore this subject.

For more than two years now the institute has been examining the possibilities of widening a child's interest in his environment at that age. Various types of

school in the Federal state of Schleswig-Holstein are taking part in the experiments.

Teachers are giving physics and chemistry lessons in one hundred selected classes of children in their fifth, sixth or seventh school year. The subjects are carefully chosen to correspond to the pupils' range of experience and the experimental aids will not be strange to them as they are part of everyday life.

The aim of these classes is to acquaint pupils with various chemical and physical laws while they are still young. The individual subjects include the functioning of a battery torch, work and energy, water purification and salt extraction. These subjects have been tested again and again and improvements have been made.

Generally valid statements about the experiments in schools in Schleswig-Holstein can only be made if teaching successes can be judged objectively.

Psychologists and educationalists in Kiel have developed experimental procedures for this purpose. They consist of a whole series of tasks of various degrees of difficulty.

Before a new subject, usually taking up eight to ten hours, is tackled, pupils are given a test questionnaire. The results of these introductory tests give teachers some idea of what their pupils know about physics.

It turned out that half the pupils knew that one wire was not enough to connect a bulb with a battery. But less than ten per cent knew that two wires were needed to supply the necessary connections. Classes can be based on the

knowledge that children prove they have in tests of this type.

At the end of a course of study the pupils are given the same test questionnaire once again. They will usually be able to carry out their tasks better. The success of the course can be measured by comparing the results of the two tests.

The success of the classes can be seen to its full extent if the same test is given to control classes who have not attended the courses. As extensive analyses and calculations are needed to evaluate the tests computers are used to process the results.

During the two years that the experiments have already lasted scientists at Kiel have discovered a large number of variable factors that decisively influence the teaching.

The scientists have for example taken into account the age, sex and background of scholars, the type of school and its location. They also gave children in both the experimental and control classes an intelligence test. The results of the I.Q. tests enabled the scientists at Kiel to say how far the results of the whole experiment could be generalised.

The very first experiments made by the Kiel Institute headed by Professor Karl Hecht showed that physics and chemistry lessons can be started in a pupil's fifth year at school if enough consideration is paid to the development and psychology of children of that age when selecting and presenting the material.

Science teaching for the youngest classes cannot be introduced overnight at all secondary schools in the Federal Republic. The teacher shortage, a particular problem in this subject, puts a brake on this.

Professor Hecht believes that some schools could start science teaching in the lower forms in order to gain experience and analyse the results.

A larger number of schools could then introduce physics and chemistry teaching at a greatly improved level. Teachers would gain even more experience and become acquainted with problems of method and education.

Professor Hecht hopes that enough experience will have been gained from teaching young children science by the time the teacher shortage is over. Then all ten-year-olds will be able to attend physics and chemistry classes tailor-made to their development and talents.

Konrad Müller  
(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 6 October 1970)

### Homework investigated

An opinion poll carried out by the Market Data Institute in Neu-Isenburg has shown that fifty per cent of all parents in the Federal Republic supervise their children's homework.

The poll also claims that a further 42 per cent of parents help their children while only eight per cent allow their children to do as they please.

The Institute said that one interesting fact to come out of the survey was that when people who did not have children of school age were asked how parents with schoolchildren should act the result was the same.

"This shows that the behaviour and attitude of the whole population is the same when confronted with this problem," the survey concludes.

A total of 1,988 persons were interviewed.  
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 6 October 1970)

### Pre-school English-teaching experiment

The first Institute for Child Research and Elementary Education to be set up in this country has just started work on the outskirts of Munich in order to be a home for problem children.

The Institute will work in cooperation with Munich University's Education Department and has been given financial aid from industrial sources so that it can get off the ground.

Professor Heinz-Rolf Lückert, an educational pioneer, has brought together a group of psychologists and educationalists to investigate problems of pre-school education.

The group will put the theoretical results into immediate on-the-spot practice. It aims at drawing up plans for "tomorrow's pre-school education."

At present six lecturers, six school teachers and two kindergarten attendants are supervising and helping twenty children between three and seven years with their elementary education.

They aim at drawing up model syllabi for helping children in art, expressive nature study, solving problems, mathematics, reading, writing and an early introduction to learning a foreign language.

For example, in one English course attended by three-year-olds all singing and singing is carried out in English. The children draw their chairs together and sit in a bus. One of them acts as driver and is allowed to press his horn at appropriate points in a song about buses.

Many of the children just chant automatically what their American-trained teacher says. "After three months," she claims, "they will start to speak English of their own accord."

The aim is to give the children a basic understanding of a foreign language as well as a tolerant attitude towards people speaking other languages and belonging to other ethnic groups.

The children are to spend one third of their time drawing, painting, modelling and experimenting, if possible in the open air.

As children of a pre-school age cannot concentrate for more than a short period on a single subject there will be a frequent alternation between learning and playing, rest and movement.

Teachers can look through a peephole to see what is going on in the art room without disturbing the children who are painting there. When we went along the children were drawing portraits of each other on transparent surfaces and obviously enjoying themselves.

For this reason the organisers of the model pre-school dismiss any accusations that they plan to intellectualise the children.

Professor Lückert has already ended his first observations. "Previous conclusions about the development of a child's formative talents were too primitive," he says. "Even we were surprised at the strong influence of technology. The fact that a child learns today is not much but car."

Professor Lückert observed that the children liked games of movement and concentration more than anything else. It was here that they showed most patience and persistence.

The Professor now wants to invent games that help children to learn through play and feed these games in programmed form into machines that would be set up throughout the town. Children could then enjoy themselves while their parents sipped a cup of coffee.

Lückert, a man who has caused a lot of rethinking in the field of education, does not want to be misunderstood: "As the

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## ■ SCIENCE

## Physics Society congress takes place in Hanover

There could scarcely have been an annual conference in the recent history of the 125-year-old German Physics Society to match the one that ended in Hanover on 3 October.

Never before has there been such a concentration of internationally renowned experts reporting on the most important developments in modern physics. Special mention must be made of the unique social commitment of the opening speeches by Professor Victor Weisskopf of Federal President Gustav Heinemann.

But it is hard to call this year's congress a success. There were disconcerting gaps in the lecture halls and few visitors to the extensive and well organised physics exhibition connected with the congress.

The executive board of the Physics Society has shown remarkable purposefulness in recent years in counteracting any specialist trends at these representative autumn conferences and showing as wide a range as possible of advances in physical research.

But it does not look as if their efforts are being supported by members. Every-

body complains about specialisation but few bother to do anything about it.

Of the lectures at this year's congress two deserve particular mention. Professor Arnulf Schlüter of Garching near Munich spoke of the present situation of research into atomic fusion and Makoto Kikuchi, a professor from Japan told the congress of semiconductors in the form of glasses.

After years of uncertainty about the possibilities of using atomic fusion for peaceful purposes, scientists have now been able to master the instabilities of the plasma surrounded by a magnetic field.

The Tokamak order developed by Russian physicists looks particularly promising and is at present being copied in ten institutes throughout the world, including Garching.

With an electrical output of two million kilowatt hours, future atomic power stations working on the fusion principle will be large though not impracticably so. A kilowatt hour will cost no more than one pfennig.

Professor Schlüter believes that twenty years may pass before the first large power station of this type begins operation but he must have been exaggerating the issue.

The glasses that Professor Kikuchi reported about have a connection and storage effect. They contain the electronically active chemical elements arsenic, tellurium and germanium in amorphous form.

Contrary to the semi-conductor crystals that are normally used today, these are therefore quite easy to produce. The makers only have to keep to the proportions of the basic elements required in the mixture.

When a certain electrical voltage from an outside source is reached the resistance is broken and an electrical field is produced in the glass. The field does not disappear when the outside current is taken away. This is the storage effect.

One electrical field can produce others. Professor Kikuchi showed the congress glass cipher fields that present in visual form information that has been imprinted according to this principle.

The scientific highlight of the Physics Society Congress was without doubt a report by Professor Joseph Weber of the University of Maryland who told participants of the latest results in the experimental gravity research he had initiated.

Working on an astonishingly low

budget of 165,000 dollars a year (though it only used to be 20,000) he has been able to provide conclusive proof that gravity waves are produced by certain cosmic events that we do not yet know.

These events occur in the centre of the Milky Way, the source of the impulses picked up on Professor Weber's antennae.

Apart from the aluminium cylinders previously used Professor Weber has now installed a largish flat disc as an antenna to pick up the gravity waves in order to examine various modifications on Einstein's gravitational theory suggested among others by the Hamburg physicist Professor Jordan. So far Einstein has not been proved wrong.

Professor Weber works with a mechanic and no one else on his project, showing that individuals can be successful in investigating new fields, even in physics.

This congress too was marked by the exemplary efforts of the German Physics Society with regard to the further training of university physics teachers. But the response could have been greater in this field as well.

Finally, the Society arranged an extremely interesting evening lecture on physical techniques in automobile construction, though it did prove rather unsuccessful.

The lecture demonstrated the close connection between physics and all modern industrial and technological developments.

How many people know that the road behaviour of a car can be represented as a mathematical model with 21 variables and that models of this type can be used in practice, as least with the help of a computer? This can save time at the drawing boards, considerably shortening the period needed for development.

Robert Gerwin  
(Hanseblatt, 5 October 1970)

### Laser beams pierce thickest walls

Trains speeding between magnetic fields at 250 miles an hour and deep-frozen cables replacing a dozen overhead lines were all part of a wonderful picture of the future sketched by Karlsruhe researcher Professor W. Buckel speaking in Düsseldorf.

The Professor was telling the 106th congress of the Society of German Scientific Researchers and Doctors of the latest findings in the field of supra-conductors.

At temperatures close to the absolute zero (minus 273 degrees centigrade) 38 elements and more than a thousand alloys and compounds lose their electrical resistance.

In the United States and Japan researchers are engaged in serious projects aiming at the construction of massive magnetic fields between which railway carriages will race. Professor Buckel said that the first train of this type was now running between Tokyo and Osaka.

A laser beam of sufficiently high power can do more than cut metal from a distance of several miles, destroy missiles, repair corneas and counteract cancer or cancer of the skin. It can also make opaque substances transparent.

At the congress Professor H. Haken of Stuttgart described one phenomenon connected with laser beams that ten years ago no one would have dared to think about.

While normal light for example is fully absorbed by a wall and does not reappear, it is now possible to penetrate even the thickest fortress walls with the aid of ultra-short light waves.

The energy, its short-term intensity corresponding to the total output of all power stations in North America, is no longer lost but is fully reflected by the wall and returns unharmed into the open. For laser beams therefore, walls have become transparent!

(Telegraf, 7 October 1970)



(Photo: dpa)

### Psychiatrist Johann Heinrich Schultz dies in Berlin

In September of this year Johann Heinrich Schultz, the psychiatrist, died in Berlin after many years of successful work in the city. He was one of the last of the important psychiatrists who laid the foundations for modern psychiatry in the course of the twenties.

He belonged to the group of university teachers who departed from the theological tradition to open up new fields in psychiatry.

During his training period he had the choice of modern neuro-physiology or depth psychology. But he did not commit himself exclusively to one field. Instead he gained psychiatric experience in both fields and combined the results.

The outcome was a systematically intensive and creative career culminating in the theoretical and practical development of autogenic training, a passive method of concentration that leads to relaxation and functional balance in the mental and physical field.

Schultz thus became the founder of a standard method of psychiatric treatment that is still used today throughout the world and has formed the basis for many additional courses of treatment. Some 2,500 books have been written on autogenic training.

The late Johann Schultz had no difficulty in his academic career as he had a wide general education and an extremely broad understanding of his subject.

But his independent, original and stubborn character was not a qualification that would recommend itself to the teaching profession.

He therefore remained in the medical profession all his life, giving his many patients psychiatric treatment, training doctors in his field and giving numerous lectures.

Schultz' personal character and his scientific theory were both marked by the principles of balance and adaptation. "Bionomy" - the combination of these two factors - formed the conceptual axis of his most important books, *Autogenic Training* and *Treating the Mentally III*, and was also the guiding principle of his life.

His friends often wondered whether his imperious composure and calm, retained even in the most violent discussions, were a basic feature of his character or a result of long practice.

Whatever the case, Schultz was both in theory and practice a man of the centre. All fanaticism was abhorrent to him. He always looked on life with humour, scepticism and an Epicurean attitude. His quick, direct wit made him popular as a speaker and was unequalled by anybody else in his profession.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 1 October 1970)

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APR 20 1971



## ■ ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

## Fixed EEC exchange rates would be futile

Bonn is facing one of the toughest policy decisions of the postwar era. It must voice its say on the future course of currency policies in the European Economic Community.

There is still talk of non-committal plans and long-term periods of adjustment for a common European currency policy.

But strong voices are now being raised calling for an important preparatory decision to be taken, that is to say for exchange rates between the currencies of the Six to be fixed definitively.

This would mean that devaluations and revaluations of individual currencies in Europe would no longer be possible. But it would not prevent the six member countries of the Common Market coming to joint decisions to alter parity between the European currency bloc and outside countries.

It is well known that the governments of the Six are keen to push on energetically towards the process of political unity. If this political course is to prove successful, however, the right procedure must be chosen.

Otherwise difficulties and tensions could arise which would put all previous differences of opinion in the countries of Europe in the shade.

If European currencies' exchange rates were frozen in their present state that would be the end of stabilisation policies on a national basis.

As the two revaluations of the Mark have clearly shown to everyone, a country can only keep its currency stable in an inflationary world and in close economic contact with other countries if it raises the value of that currency from time to time, that is to say if it revalues.

If the country does not up-value its currency then inflation is "imported". If exchange rates are petrified and prices rise faster in country X than in country Y demand from the former for goods from the latter increases, whereas country Y loses all incentive to buy goods from X.

## Farmers criticise Ertl proposals

The presidium of the Federal Republic Farmers' Union has been taking stock of the draft plan for middle-term agricultural promotion drawn up by the Minister of Agriculture, Josef Ertl.

The outcome of their meeting was that the Farmers' Union was shown to be of the same opinion as Professor Weinschenk and Professor Meinhof, who consider that it is impossible to create competitive farm units and keep them running competitively unless the actual level of prices for agricultural produce is increased.

As far as the draft plan itself was concerned the Farmers' Union considered Ertl's proposals for subsidising investments worse than ever.

The Union pointed out that though prices for farm produce had remained stable, or in some cases had dropped, costs and prices in other branches of the economy had risen substantially; interest rates for capital loans and wages and salaries had all gone up.

Moreover the Farmers' Union rejected the idea that farms could be divided up into those that were suitable for development and those that were not.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 26 September 1970)

When the industry in the booming country finds it can no longer handle the flood of orders coming in not only from abroad, but also of course from its domestic market, it has to make capital investments, and then prices rise, as has been happening in the Federal Republic. This is known as imported inflation or *Anpassungs-inflation*.

The depreciation in the value of the currency in country X is carried over to Y. The only really effective weapon against the importation of inflation is revaluation.

Almost all the other Common Market countries have shown a higher rate of inflation in recent years than the Federal Republic, in fact substantially higher.

It is only in recent times that the Federal Republic's annual rate of currency depreciation has begun to approach that of other EEC countries, which have experienced depreciation of nearly six per cent per annum in some cases. At the moment this country seems to be catching up with them by leaps and bounds.

If the Bonn government made the decision to renounce its weapon of revaluation in the future then the outcome would be clear. The present increase in the cost of living of four per cent per annum would just be an intro to the kind of price rises we could then expect. The Bonn government would be defenceless against the onslaught of depreciation.

Over a short to medium-term we would have to put up with depreciation rates, or to put it another way increases in the cost of living, of six per cent or more, as other countries are already having to do.

The six per cent rate would not be by any means steady. At times it would drop — whenever we had a slump. When our economy enjoyed a boom it would soar.

Chances of other EEC countries latching on to our ideas of measures to keep the value of money reasonably steady are pretty slim.

Even if the governments in France, Italy, The Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg were prepared to take such measures it would be a painfully slow business — their effect would be felt for a long time.

Once the inflation mentality has set in it can only be exorcised amid great difficulties and sacrifices.

For three reasons there is scarcely any question of drastic measures being imposed against creeping inflation. First, a country with a high rate of currency depreciation imports more goods from other countries in the European Economic Community than it puts at their disposal.

Secondly the member States of the Common Market are largely autonomous as far as economic policy-making is concerned. And finally effective sanctions against individual governments for being lax in not imposing effective measures against price instability are unknown.

Therefore, before the Bonn government makes binding decisions about petrifying exchange rates it should take all the consequences into consideration. The government cannot be unaware of the almighty reaction to a depreciation rate of just four per cent in the value of money.

If the government is prepared to "make sacrifices to integration", as the former State Secretary to the Economic Affairs Ministry Dr. Klaus Dieter Arndt said, and these sacrifices are to take the form of even higher rates of inflation then Bonn should come right out and say so. Before that the question of exchange

rates should be discussed in public so that the government can gain an impression of the public's reaction to its proposals.

If the electorate is to be enlightened on this whole business it is also imperative that the alternative solutions to the problem that could be enforced are explained fully.

One alternative is for the Six to get their heads together and work out a communal economic policy course and take steps to ward off anything that stands in the way of this.

A communal economic policy would end in a fiasco if every government were free to pursue its own national aims as now and in the past.

And it would be a further mistake if the EEC were tied by an agreement not to alter its rates of exchange when other countries were free as a bird to do so. New tensions would be the inevitable result.

Desired political integration cannot be pursued along economic policy lines with any hope of lasting success, if the rates of exchange are frozen on the spot without any clear and binding overall concept.

It would be fatal if the Bonn government yielded to other inflation-hit countries that hope to benefit by such measures.

Sanctions do not work and a loose coordination of economic policies promises little success, judging by experience. Communities must be armed with those economic policy weapons (and not just one weapon) that allow them to pursue their aims with some hope of success.

If there is an earnest desire for political unity the difficulties that arise can be overcome in easy stages.

It is illusory to assume that integration would of necessity be closer if parity within the EEC were firmly fixed. It is far more likely that this would lead to an explosive situation that would not only threaten the stability of currencies, but would also give rise to fears for the future of the EEC.

Professor Walter Hamm  
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 5 October 1970)

## Savings down — but building society deposits increase

Research conducted by the Bundesbank in Frankfurt has shown that the savings quota of families in the second quarter of this year was reduced to 8.5 per cent of earnings as compared with nine per cent in the same period of 1969.

Taking all outside factors into account the actual amount saved is up by two per cent on the second quarter of last year. But if seasonal fluctuations are ignored a negative figure is again the result, namely a drop of three per cent.

The Bundesbank blamed two factors for this drop in savings. Firstly in the past few months people whose earnings were in the small to middle income bracket above all have been earning more than ever before. These are of course people who are not able to save as much as those in the higher income brackets.

This is an important reason why there has been a striking stagnation in savings account deposits in the middle range recently.

These accounts have remained about one thousand million Marks, or at least one third, down on last year's figures for the same season.

As in the previous quarter it is interesting to note that the decline in savings was not marked by a drop in deposits so much as a steep increase in withdrawals. Presumably this is tied up with the

## Quieter economic trends seem just round the corner

The precursors of relaxation in the economic situation of the Federal Republic are in sight, according to the Rhine-Westphalian Institute for Economic Research in its report that was published recently in Essen, dealing with the economic situation as it stood in the summer 1970.

Industrial demand was no longer decidedly on an expansive course as in the past. Demand from abroad was declining and backlogs of orders in Federal Republic industry were whittled away.

Business investments seemed to be reaching stagnation point. And according to the Institute, based in Essen, trends on the labour market also seem to be changing. Since June the number of vacancies has stopped rising.

But the Institute regards rising prices with a great deal of concern. By production prices for industrial products which generally react to trends in demand before products on the consumer market have basically continued to rise as steeply as ever.

The Institute expects that the demand for steel will continue to remain steady in the next few months. This statement is backed by the Institute's latest investigation into the situation on the steel market.

Recently, despite a cut in steel production and imports, market supplies of steel have exceeded the amount required. The stocks held by steelworking plants and the "trade" should therefore have fallen again during the third quarter of this year.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 5 October 1970)

## INDUSTRY

## Chemicals manufacturers report slashed profits



The stock market and the general public have been shocked by the reports from giant chemical concerns that their profits have tumbled despite higher increases in turnover.

Does this mean that the chemicals industries, up until now the leaders in economic expansion and growth, are viewing the prospects of future developments gloomily? Is further expansion in the giant chemical concerns really threatened?

Not only are shareholders in these companies looking worried and posing these questions — the economic policymakers cannot feel too happy about the trends either.

The future prospects for the world chemicals industries, and this country's included, continue to be good. In fact the Federal Republic concerns seem to have a brighter outlook than most. But to take full advantage of future expansion in turnover, costs must be checked and kept in check.

This depends not only on the chemical concerns themselves, but even more so on economic policies, fiscal measures and wage and salary policies, which set the standards for the concerns.

Professor Kurt Hansen, Board Chairman of Bayer dye-works and President of the Chemical Industries Employers' Association, gave specific details of the situation at a meeting of members of the employers' Association in Baden-Baden. He said should not be ignored by the government in Bonn, but it should not be overlooked by the trades unions.

Professor Hansen risked taking a look at the far-distant future. In the next ten years turnover in the world's chemical concerns should double at least. By 1980 the "round barrier" of \$300 thousand million should have been broken and far surpassed.

Federal Republic chemical concerns should have their share of this increase in turnover, to the tune of about seven per cent per annum, but only if costs can be held in check and if the State ceases to set limits to companies' freedom of action on vital matters of company policy.

Otherwise chemical firms in this country will not be able to participate in all in the expansion of the industry.

Professor Hansen put his finger on the two spots that beleaguer not only the chemicals industry but also the whole of the Federal Republic economy. These are the tax and the measures taken by the Bundesbank in Frankfurt to dampen down the economic overheating, which, if they are applied for too long could lead to a recession, as happened in 1967.

And there is the danger of a further reduction of taxation being heaped on companies, since the fiscal policies of the government as a whole are awakening uncertainty and discomfiture in the whole of this country's economy and are designed to stop companies investing, when company investment is what carries the economy.

A branch of industry such as chemicals, which supplies to worldwide markets and works on an international basis is bound to pick up its ears when there is talk of taxation reform to prevent evasion by international loopholes.

Professor Hansen gave a stern warning on this score, laying great stress on the

point that the activities abroad of Federal Republic concerns should not be burdened with further taxation so that the rules that apply internationally, are altered to the disadvantage of Federal Republic industry.

Chemical concerns are also extremely perturbed at the excessive increase in expenditure on social welfare projects and also about the rising cost of labour which has eaten into the companies' profits.

Whatever is on the cards as far as social welfare policies are concerned must put a strain on the economy if it is put into practice too quickly. This would make our economy less viable in competition with other countries' and exports, which were hit by revaluation of the Mark, would be adversely affected yet again.

A few statistics show all too clearly how disturbing the problem of wage bills has become in the chemicals industry. In the first seven months of 1970 there was an increase in turnover of eight per cent compared with the same period last year.

In this same period wage bills went up by more than 24 per cent! But the prices for chemical products at source increased by only 0.5 per cent.

This means that the chemicals industries are the only ones in the Federal



Kurt Hansen, Bayer board chairman  
(Photo: Bayer)

Republic that have not raised their prices substantially to meet rising costs.

The price index for goods at source in the chemicals industries stands at 94 and is therefore six per cent down on the figure for 1960.

This relatively low level of prices comes not so much as a result of competition from abroad as from the state of the market in this country.

But the fact remains that the chemicals concerns have to face foreign competition and can only survive if they are not overburdened by the government.

Karl-Heinrich Herchenröder  
(Handelsblatt, 5 October 1970)

## Shipping exhibition in Hamburg

The world's largest exhibition of maritime technology has opened in Hamburg, entitled *Schiff und Maschine International* (International shipping and maritime machinery).

The exhibition is being held in eight halls and more than three hundred firms from fourteen different countries are exhibiting.

At the five-day exhibition experts on shipbuilding from all over the world including those from communist countries are giving a show of modern shipbuilding techniques that scarcely leaves an inch of ground untouched.

Everything is on show from diesel engines for supertankers to modern loading gear for freighters. Everything is there that is required for building luxury liners, freighters, tankers, ice-breakers, tugs and ships for inland waterways.

Well-known major dockyard companies and firms specialising in manufacturing equipment for shipping, who are normally at daggers drawn on a highly competitive market have got together to produce a communal documentation of the latest developments technologically speaking on board ship.

For them there is a particularly good supply of equipment from the shipyards of the world. Needless to say none of the exhibitors has been able to produce a lifelike specimen of the company's latest design, but most of the companies are able to give a good idea of their latest vessels by means of sketches and models.

Federal Republic shipyards have put on show many modern container ships, multi-purpose freighters, floating cranes and passenger ships in the form of models.

Among the attractions are watching-eye television cameras to supervise the activities on board ship as well as gigantic propellers for supertankers.



A modern vessel's propeller system shown at Hamburg's shipping exhibition  
(Photo: Conti-Press)

The core of these gigantic screws weighs 25 tons and each of the four blades adds five tons to the weight.

A large amount of space is given over to automation on board ship. Refined systems are on exhibition that can process reams of data from the engine room or loading bays and hold of the ship within seconds.

As soon as the mark has been overstepped in some way an alarm signal is given on the bridge. In a critical situation automation can even go so far as to stop the main engines of the ship.

Another important matter on board ship is an early warning system for smoke. Modern computerised systems are coupled to smoke and fire alarms. These show immediately when and where a fire has started.

The catalogue of novelties ranges from telephones that are proof against salt water, electronic course setters for navigation on inland waterways and explosion-proof signal lights to mechanical reckoners for steering by the stars!

New space-saving radio rooms are put on show for the industry to discuss. Reception of weather reports no longer presents any problem. Weather maps can be drawn up automatically on board.

Another exhibit is a garbage burning device for use on ships. Finally the exhibit that has stirred the imagination of many visitors to the fair is the *Ruck-Zuck-Dockmaster* which makes the awkward business of erecting scaffolds for cleaning hulls unnecessary.

This is a fully automatic apparatus which enables two or three men to clean a 100,000 ton tanker in less than a day or to paint a vessel of the same size in the same time.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 7 October 1970)

A modern vessel's propeller system shown at Hamburg's shipping exhibition







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